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OF THE CURL IN THE LEAF OF THE PEACH TREE, &c.

The fly which produces the peach worm usually deposits its eggs at or a little below the surface of the ground, and where the bark is most tender, and where it best may find protection during winter. The remedy is easy. In May, let a small mound of house ashes be piled conically around the tree. Obviously, the fly which lays the egg will now be compelled to lay them high above the natural surface, and on the outside and hardened bark, where the eggs will be liable either to be destroyed by exposure to summer heat, or the insects to be destroyed by the cold of winter. In October let this conical mound be levelled with the natural surface of the earth, that the bark may again, by exposure, recover its hardness. Formerly some of my trees and grounds were somewhat infested with the worm, but of late years they seem to have disappeared, and I have doubts whether any are now to be found in any of my peach trees; at least I have seen none for a long time, and no longer feel the need of any remedy. I am assured, on good authority, by experienced cultivators, that any other substance which may be at hand on the ground, as potato haulm, or even soil, if piled conically around the tree in May, and again in October removed, that this is equally as effective as ashes.

Of the curl of the leaf in the peach tree, I now propose principally to speak.

During a recent visit to the garden and grounds of J. P. Cushing, he called my attention to a very few trees of the peach, which had been subjected during the last spring to an experiment, which I shall describe in detail. The leaves of these trees which before had been subject to curl badly and invariably, being now perfectly smooth, large, fine green, and fair, which was not the case with any other trees of the peach, which, in a similar soil and situation, I then saw. Having carefully watched the progress of these trees and the disease, during several successive years, he had thence been induced to seek, to search out, and, having found, to apply the remedy suggested by Mr. Knight, which, so far at least, appears to have been perfectly adequate to overcome and to destroy the disease for the season. That proposed remedy was found by him in its details, amongst the last writings of the late Mr. Knight, the president of the London Horticultural Society.

Article 1. "Upon the causes of the diseases and deformities of the leaves of the peach tree. By T. A. Knight, Esq., F. R. S., Pres. Read July 15, 1834.

"Every gardener knows that the leaves of peach trees frequently become diseased and deformed, owing to the operation of two perfectly distinct cases; one being obviously the depredations of insects, and the other being generally, I believe universally, supposed to be frost. In the last mentioned case, the leaves, if suffered to remain on the trees, continue to grow, and in part to perform their office of generating the living sap of the tree; but the whole, or nearly the whole of the fluid thus created, is expended in their own deformed and morbid growth. In unfavorable situations, such as mine unfortunately is, a portion of the first formed leaves is frequently rendered useless, or worse than useless; and I do not recollect a single season in which a very large part, and sometimes all the early foliage of my peach and nectarine trees, which almost wholly occupy the entire south wall of my garden here, (Downton castle,) has not been destroyed or rendered useless, previously to the present season.

"In the autumn of the year 1831 a small nectarine tree, which grew in a pot in my peach house; was removed from it, and planted in the open air, amongst other trees of the same species. A few of the species of scale insect, which is the usual pest of the peach house, were then transferred to the peach trees upon my open wall, on

which they increased considerably during the succeeding summer and autumn, and extended themselves over nearly a whole tree on one side, and over nearly half a tree on the other side. In the following winter my gardener applied to trees to which these insects had extended themselves, a mixture of lime and flour of sulphur, dressing the whole of one tree, and about one-half of the other. In the following spring, whether owing to the application above mentioned, or, as I think more probable, the effect of winter, the insects wholly disappeared, and the following very singular circumstances occurred: The leaves of all the peach trees growing in the situation above mentioned, were almost wholly destroyed in the spring of 1833, exclusive of those of the trees to which the mixture of lime and flour of sulphur had been applied; whilst all the foliage of one tree, and that of one-half of the other, presented a perfectly healthy character, as far precisely as the dressing above described had extended.

"In the spring of the present year, when the blossom buds of my peach trees had acquired about the size of hemp seeds, water, holding in solution or suspension a mixture of lime, and flour of sulphur, and soot, was thrown on all the peach trees above mentioned, with an engine, in sufficient quantities to wet the whole of the trees and wall. No injurious effect followed, and not a single blistered leaf has appeared upon my trees, which are bearing an abundant crop of fruit, and present an appearance of health which I have certainly never once before witnessed within the last thirty years.

"The red spider had generally abounded upon my peach trees in the preceding year, and had given my gardener a good deal of trouble; but in the present season very few appeared, and apparently none remain. The dislike of this very troublesome insect to sulphur is well known, and I do not entertain any doubt, that relatively to those, the application of it operates very beneficially; but I am wholly unable to conjecture by what mode of operation it could have operated beneficially in preserving the foliage of my trees; and whether it did or did not cause their preservation, can only be determined by future experiment."

Article 2. "On the preservation of the early foliage of peach and nectarine trees. By T. A. Knight, F. R. S., Pres. Read May 16, 1836.

"I stated, in a communication to this society, two or three years ago, that my gardener had, with the intention of destroying insects, washed one whole nectarine tree, and the half of another, with water holding in suspension a small quantity of quicklime and flour of sulphur, and that the leaves of all my other trees of the same species had become blistered and useless, owing to the injurious effect of frost; whilst all the leaves of the one tree, and half of the other, which had been washed, escaped injury. I also stated that, in the following spring, I had applied the same wash to all my peach and nectarine trees, and that I had been unable to find a single blistered leaf; and my gardener has recently informed me that he has been unable to find one in the present year. How this application can have operated in any way beneficially, I am wholly at a loss to conceive; but the facts appear very strong, as, during the preceding twenty-years, by far the larger part of the early foliage of all my peach and nectarine trees, and in several seasons the whole of it had been rendered wholly inefficient by the injurious operations of frost.

"One of my friends informed me, in the autumn of last year, that a very intelligent and successful gardener, Mr. Pearson, who has the management of the gardens of Mr. Child, of Kinlent, in Shropshire, had adopted the same mode of treatment, with the same results. I, in consequence, wrote to Mr. Pearson, and he in answer informed me, that in the season following that in which he had first

seen my trees at Downton, he had applied the wash to all his peach and nectarine trees, except two, and that these two only produced blistered leaves, and that he had subsequently washed all his trees, and that no blistered leaves had appeared since in his garden.

"The blossoms of my peach and nectarine trees have set exceedingly well since my trees have been treated in the manner above mentioned; but whether this has been owing to any beneficial operation of the wash upon the blossoms, or to the more perfect maturity of the wood, in consequence of the preservation of the early leaves of the preceding season, I am wholly at a loss to conjecture.

"I applied the wash in the present season to my apricot trees; whether with any beneficial effect or not, I am, of course, unable to decide; but have a very good crop of apricots, of which few persons can, I believe, boast in the present season; it is much better than I have had in apparently much more favorable seasons. I place, however, little confidence in the wash, relatively to its operation in this case, as I am wholly incapable of conjecturing by what possible means it can operate beneficially. I am, however, much too ignorant of the laws of vegetable life to decide that it did not operate beneficially, and as the wash banishes the red spider, the experiment appears to deserve repetition. * * * In making the wash, I use equal parts of flour of sulphur, of quicklime, and of soot."

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, July, 1844. [A. b. Cult.]

PREMIUMS FOR THE BEST MANAGED FARMS.

To the Editor of the Marlboro' Gazette:

Having already received notice from two gentlemen, competitors, addressed to me as first named of a committee to award the premium offered for the best managed farm in the county, it seems proper that I should state, in this, the most convenient form to all parties, that it will not be in my power to undertake the trust with which the Agricultural Society of Prince George's has honored me. I am not the less grateful for the compliment which such an appointment conveys, for it assuredly implies a belief that the persons so delegated have not only taken a deep interest in the general subject of agriculture, but that their fondness for it and conviction of its paramount importance, has led them to inquire into and reflect upon, what constitutes good management, both as to principles and practical details.

It is not easy to imagine any duty that requires better judgment or more unyielding impartiality, than that of awarding such a premium! How many things are to be considered! The extent of the farm to be compared, not only with others, but with the resources at the command of the proprietor—such as capital in money—in labor—in natural fertilizers, and in elements requisite for compounding manures, &c. The time the farm has been in possession of its present proprietor, with its original and present condition, and in that connexion, what have been his extraneous aids and facilities; and how far improvements have resulted from his own sagacity and forethought, or from the knowledge and experience of his manager, for the manager sometimes makes heavy crops under an improving system of husbandry, not by the directions, but in spite of the owner.

All these and many other things are to be taken into the account, and after all, there will be liability to error, as well from overlooking important facts, as from giving undue weight to minor considerations; still, with such colleagues as were on that committee, I would, if my duties here would permit, most gladly have joined in the inspection of the farms to which they are invited, expecting to derive, not only peculiar pleasure in visiting

their proprietors, but much information from observing their practice, and from being associated with gentlemen of so much experience and judgment. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive any thing more agreeable and recreating to a passionate amateur of the country, and all that belongs to country life, than would be a comparison of the claims of competitors for such premiums. The thorough sifting that should be given to the candidate, would be a caution to all indolent and unthinking Planters! The catechism should be begun, by a close examination of his personal agency in the concern, to know how much of the results were the fruits of his own thoughts and directions. But that agency is not always to be measured by the time of a man's rising, or the constancy of his presence on the farm. There are some men who have things so systematised, that they can manage better when sick, or occasionally from home, than others who rise before day and are "fetting and fuming" from morning to night. The gentleman, Col. N. Bosley, of Hayfields, who took the premium "presented by the hands of General Lafayette," for the best managed farm of that year, was half his time bed-ridden, and had no overseer; but he knew every day, what was doing—where it was doing—how it was doing—and why—yes, and that's the great point, why that particular thing was being done at that particular time. He made an independent fortune with hay, as his staple, on a very hilly, stony farm, sixteen miles from Baltimore.

I had lately, by special invitation, and by the kind permission of my Boss, the satisfaction to dine, by special invitation, on Indian Hill, the premium farm of Massachusetts, to the proprietor of which the premium was awarded, not only for the best managed farm, but for the best specimen of under draining, and the best system of keeping farm accounts. Who might not be prouder of such premiums than of military achievements, and sometimes negative service, without achievements, for which our wise, thoughtful, republican government, representing two-thirds farmers, awards the highest honors, the largest life salaries, hospitals, pensions, &c.

The proprietor of that farm, where I met some of the most accomplished agriculturists of Massachusetts, is half the year absent in the South. But he has things so set down and systematised, that he is constantly and exactly informed of what is going on. Every man is numbered—and every job of work to be done is numbered—and he knows, that on a given day, number so and so, was at work on job No. 7, or 3, or 2, as the case may be. His people all rise at 5, A. M., by the ringing of a bell, as in a ship or a factory; and breakfast by candle light, he taking his seat when at home, at the head of their breakfast table, just to see that all are there, and that all is right. After all is fairly under way, he is ready for his own family breakfast table, where, as well as throughout the house you find a neatness, good order and abundance, corresponding with, if not even excelling the out doors management. In fact the neighbors do hint that "two heads are better than one."—Certain it is that I never saw a more unique, antique, venerable looking mansion outside—nor one in which reigns a more charming air of quiet, order, good management and domestic taste and harmony.

To economise time, even the kindling is in the kitchen "the overnight." The harsh is ready only to be "warmed up," and breakfast, with coffee, is all ready for the laborers in the "twinkling of an eye" after the bell rings at five.

The laborers—willing, steady and constant—are all white men, generally Scotch, sometimes Irish, hired by the month. On that point, I refer to his answers to questions propounded by the Society.—When all is going on, as it goes every day, as smooth as clock work, Mr. Poore, rich "in all the qualities that give assurance of a man," is then ready to take his family or his guest, as he did me, in his coach and "four in hand," and that in his own hand, of preference, any where over delightful roads and a magnificent country at the rate of eight miles an hour! I only mention it to show, that "best management" does not imply eternal judgment. At Indian Hill farm, as on almost every farm in New England, there is a place for every thing, and every thing is in its place. You don't see a bridle on the ground here, and a swingle tree in another place. Sheep skins eaten up by dogs, and harness lying out in the weather—axes scattered here and hoes every where—carts broken and doors and gates off the hinges—negroes hunting here and there for the spade, or for him that had it last, to know where he left it. Galded horses with clogs on their feet and yokes on their necks; and oxen, as I this morning actually saw a yoke in Washing-

ton, one pulling one way and the other the other way with all his might—with a negro on each side, armed with a bludgeon, to drive them from one side to the other. There (in New England) one yoke does at least as much as three do here. They are all fat enough for beef the year round, and are driven rather by signs, and with very light whips, rather than by violence. One must go to New England to have an idea of the power, the docility, and the great usefulness of a single yoke of oxen.

At Poughkeepsie, in the ploughing match, there were seven single span of oxen, and two of horses, started for the premium—each managed by a ploughman, without a driver—the prize was taken by a span of oxen! The whip of the ploughman was lighter than the beech switches, which I remember well, and to my great terror, were kept standing in the corner of a log-cabin school house in Calvert county, under the dread government of the never to be forgotten ROBERT SPICKNALL.

How much I should have been gratified could our committee, with the estimable and efficient Recording Secretary of the Society, have been with me to witness many things that I saw on an almost literally flying visit to Massachusetts and New York. I could "spin a yarn" worth hearing, out of it, if I had time; one that might make the wool and the web of an address, for which I see "by the papers," I have been "set down" for your next meeting—but close confinement here, and the disordered state of my health, will not allow me to comply with the wishes of the society in that respect.

Among other places, I made a visit to Marshfield, and there ate chowder, made chiefly of codfish, taken in the "deep waters of the dark blue sea," by the hand, hook and line of the great American commoner himself.

Arriving before dinner, he took us first through his corn field, by way of an appetizer—and what with the thickness of the corn and the number of the pumpkins on the ground, you might as well have been dragged thro' a Mississippi cane broke. I could not help thinking what glorious music a good pack would make in it, in pursuit of a grey fox or a wild cat. A large portion of the field would undoubtedly yield eighty bushels of corn to the acre, and yet corn of the same height with us, would not produce twelve bushels. He was proud, and had reason to be, of his large field of "swedes"—his twelve beautiful heifers, of the stock he selected in England, and of his Southdown sheep; of which he generously tendered as many as I would except, which was a buck and two ewes, to go into Pr. George's. But of all things he seemed to be fondest of and most familiar, with his noble oxen!—some six or eight yoke, that would average, in the shambles, at least twelve hundred. He seemed, too, to felicitate himself particularly in the shade of a venerable and magnificent elm, near his house, "Religione patrum multos servata per annos," its graceful branches extending over a diameter of a hundred feet.

You will receive in this hasty letter, the answers of Mr. Poore, of Indian Hill, to the questions propounded by the society. It is probable that many of your readers will peruse it with as much benefit, if not interest, as they would do—some other things.

Respectfully,

J. S. SKINNER.

From the Boston Cultivator.

DO PLANTS SELECT THEIR FOOD.

Messrs. Editors:—Your intelligent correspondent, J. F., who has given us an article or this subject in your columns for Sept. 7th, will be surprised to find, that at a late meeting of the New York Farmer's Club, it was argued that, whatever they might do in the article of food, trees and plants had been known to take *physic*, to a very good purpose: a Dr. Mitchell stating, that a peach, which had been sent to him, was so impregnated with salt, in consequence of a quantity having been placed around the tree, as to render the fruit entirely useless.

Now here is a most singular fact, which might prove of incalculable importance, in leading to the discovery of preventing the ravages of the worm in the peach tree, the curculio in the plum, the borer in the apple, and the blight, as it may be termed, in every thing. I had often before heard of the good effects of sprinkling salt under fruit trees, but had ever understood it to arise from the destruction of the insect as it falls to the ground, enveloped, as it may be termed, in the immature fruit; but it now appears, that the benefit is brought about by the operation of the salt, being taken into circulation by the tree. The

cure, therefore, is performed *medicinally*; and as I am a convert to the new doctrine, that all blight is the effect of disease, and not the primary cause, I hail the light that is breaking in upon me; for by it I am enabled to perceive, how that the salt operates at once on the cause, or the disease of the tree, and destroys the effect—the blight or worm, &c., in the most legitimate ways in the world. I protest I see no end to the good that might arise from the discovery—as I must term it: it is equal to our most sanguine hopes and expectations, and ought long ago to have been seen, felt, and understood. Why, the thing is clear and satisfactory, in the analogy that it bears to our every day observations and practices. Here we see the tree purged and cleansed, precisely in the way the human body is operated upon, and by the very same substance, salt being after all, the most effective aperient that can be administered, both to man and beast; destroying the bots in horses, the rot in sheep and deer, the murrain in cattle &c., by removing the cause; the most efficacious, and indeed the only cure that can be wrought; the most simple, the most rational. And the application is so natural, proving to a demonstration and to the satisfaction, I presume, even to your correspondent, J. F., himself, that plants and even trees can be made—nay that they do of necessity, imbibe indiscriminately, whatever is offered to them, whether for weal or woe; carrying it through their system, where it operates as food or poison, as the case may be. Here is another instance of the universal and almost incalculable value and use of SALT, whose every day consumption renders us quite insensible to its wonderful properties! And its pernicious effects on the fruit, is easily to be avoided; it is merely to use it during the winter or early spring, so that it may be taken into circulation and pass off before the time of fruiting—just as cows might be fed on turnips for three hours after milking, without any disagreeable flavor being communicated to the milk.

And will not salt have the effect of destroying the fly in wheat? which I have ever contended, is merely the effect of disease in the plant, to the small discomfort of some of my friends. I say, I have no doubt of it, and can now comprehend the cause of so much conflicting testimony on the use of salt as a manure; many persons considering it a food, while to me it appears to be merely a medicine, or condiment, and to be applied as such, at proper times and seasons—just as it is administered to the human body, and with, perhaps, precisely the same views and results. And thus, my favorite maxim is strengthened and made clear to demonstration; for by removing the cause of the disease in the plant or tree, the effect follows of necessity, and a cure ensues. As to the precise quantity to be administered and the proper seasons for application, all this will be learnt by experience; the field is ample, and my word for it, the laborers will be many and diligent; your valuable correspondent J. F. amongst the number, I have no doubt. CHARLES DUPIN, JR.

MANUFACTURE OF CIDER.—If any cider is wholesome, that which is made right, is most so; and both as a matter of health and pecuniary profit, that which is of good quality, is most to be desired. There is no difficulty in making cider of such a quality that it will command from three to four dollars per barrel, by the quantity. The expense is but little more than is incurred in the dirty and slovenly mode of making the miserable stuff which generally passes by the name of cider.

Cool weather is necessary for making good cider, and the quality of the liquor is improved by letting the pomace lie as long before it is pressed, as can be done without fermentation.

There is a great difference in the quality of apples. Those should be chosen for cider which yield the richest juice, though the quantity is usually less in those of this character, than in others. The apples should be ripe when ground, but not rotten, and care should be taken to put those which ripen about the same time, into the same pressing.

In the management of the liquor, the first and grand object should be to free it from all sediment. When this is properly done in the beginning, it will be easy to regulate the fermentation afterwards. The best mode which we have ever known practiced, is to pass the cider, as soon as it comes from the press, through sand and charcoal. Clean river sand, rather coarse, is best. For only a moderate quantity, a large tub or vat, may be used. Put in the sand and coal in alternate layers—having the coal in pieces of half an inch to an inch square. Lay a piece of flannel over the top, and turn on the cider as it comes

from the press, as fast as it will run through. The flannel will catch much of the pomace, &c., which will after a while so fill the pores as to render it necessary to remove the cloth, and wash it, or substitute another in its place.

If the filtration is well done, the cider will appear perfectly pure as it runs from the sand, and should be at once put into casks and deposited in the cellar. After the casks are placed, the bungs should be taken out, till the fermentation has subsided. The fermentation will be somewhat retarded, and its activity much lessened, in consequence of the filtration. The casks should be kept entirely filled during the fermentation, that the froth or scum may work out. As the fermentation abates, the bungs may be put lightly into the casks, and when no foam continues to rise to the top, the bungs may be driven tightly. The cider will sometimes keep well without further attention, for years; but in general, it is better to rack it off into other casks in the latter part of the winter. There will be found only a small portion of dregs in each cask, but in racking, care should be taken that none of the sediment runs off with the pure cider. If the casks are sound and good, and are kept in a good cellar, the cider will keep a long time without changing. If it is wanted for bottling, it will answer well for that purpose, when managed in the way described, the following May or June from the time it is made.

The casks for keeping cider should be made of the best of oak, well bound, and must be perfectly sweet. The cellar for storing, should be cool and dark. The temperature should be at all times as nearly as possible the same, in order that the cider may remain in the same state. The exclusion of light is nearly for the same reason, as the tendency of light is to produce decomposition.

Different substances have been recommended to be put into casks with cider. Salt, clay, alum, mu-tard-seed, fresh meat, eggs, and a hundred other things, have been tried. We have at different times seen cider in which many of these things were used, but never yet saw that which was as good as that made in a proper manner without any thing being added. Most of the articles tend to deaden the cider, and lessen its most essential qualities. Made as we have recommended, it is free from the syrupy taste of new or sweet cider, is spirited and lively, with a fine, rich vinous flavor.

To cleanse musty or foul casks.—If due care was always taken, casks would never get musty. As soon as the cider is out of a cask, it should be rinsed out thoroughly, dried, and then bunged tightly. But if from negligence, a cask becomes musty, the best way, as far as we know, to cleanse it, is to put in a quantity of unslaked lime, and pour boiling water on it till it is thoroughly slaked. Put in the bung, and shake it about so that the water and lime may come in contact with every part. Let it stand six or eight hours—empty it out—smell of the cask—if it is still musty, repeat the process, and after having again emptied out the lime, burn a strip of cloth dipped in melted brimstone, in the cask, fastening it by the bung. It must be a very bad smelling cask, that will not be rendered sweet by this mode.—*Alb. Cult.*

ASPARAGUS.

No vegetable is more generally esteemed than asparagus, and perhaps none more generally cultivated; yet its growth is not so well understood as it should be. Its cultivation is by no means difficult, and if pains are taken when planting, asparagus of the very best quality may be obtained.

In the Magazine of Horticulture some excellent articles have appeared upon its management; and the following, from the second volume, is sufficient to guide any individual in the planting of a bed:

"In the month of May, select a spot of ground sufficiently large to plant the number of roots intended; if the plantation is to be large, and intended for supplying the market, the ground should be ploughed to a good depth; if for a common kitchen garden, it should be trenched to the depth of sixteen or twenty inches. Make the surface of the bed level, after this operation is performed. Then proceed to mark out places to dig the trenches for the roots; they should be two and a half feet apart; stretch a line the whole length of the bed, and with a small pointed stick make a drill; draw the next two and a half from this, and so on to the whole width. Then proceed to throw out the soil six inches each side of the drill and ten deep, laying it up in ridges, between each trench. After this is

done, throw in about four inches of manure; level the same; and add about two inches of soil on the surface, scraped from the sides of the trenches; level this also, and all is ready for planting.

"In setting out, place the roots six inches apart, and lay out the fibres in regular order, and not jumble them together, as is too often done, to the great injury of the plants.

"The practice adopted by most if not all growers of this vegetable is, to set out the plants in deep trenches, and cover them at once, six or eight, and in some instances twelve inches deep. Nothing can be more injurious than this; for a great part of the roots, especially those that are small, seldom make shoots strong enough to force their way through this depth of soil, and they consequently perish; or, if they come up, they are weak, and small, and never afterwards attain any size."

There has been a great deal said about the giant asparagus, but we believe that this depends more on the method of planting, than upon anything else. If the beds are judiciously managed, and not ruined by cutting too soon, or allowed to suffer for want of manure, asparagus as gigantic as will be wanted may be produced. The cheapest and quickest way to have a bed is to procure two year old roots. The seed must be sown in autumn or in spring early, in drills, one inch deep, and the rows fifteen inches apart. The ground must be rich and kept clear from weeds by frequent hoeing. The next spring they may be removed to the beds, where they are to remain. Give a good dressing of manure in the fall, and loosen the bed with a fork in the spring.—*Hovey's Catalogue.*

RULES FOR APPLICATION OF GUANO.

1. If intended for drill husbandry, or to be used in the hill, it should be mixed in the proportion of 1 part Guano to 4 or 5 parts of Woods-earth or mould, or any other fertile earth, or thoroughly decomposed manure—or 1 part Guano, 1 part ashes and 3 parts rich mould or well rotted manure.

2. It is best for the above purposes, not to let the mixture come in immediate contact with the seed.

3. For broadcast application, it may be sown as Plaster is after it shall have been reduced into powder either by itself, or in compost as prescribed in Rule number one. Whether used alone or in compost, it should be sown and harrowed in, after the crop may have been sown and ploughed in.

4. It may be sown in compost, after a crop may have come up.

5. It is a good and highly fertilizing manure for all descriptions of crops, whether grain, grass or roots, and if properly used will not only increase the quantity of the product but improve the quality, also.

6. For root crops 200 lbs. used in compost as named in Rule No. 1, is sufficient for an acre of ground—and the same would be sufficient for an acre of corn, if used in the drill, or hill.

7. For *Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Tobacco*, or any of the Grass crops, from 200 to 300 lbs., according to the quality of the land, will be found sufficient for an acre.

8. It should, if possible, always be applied in *wet* weather, and covered either lightly with the plough or harrow: where neither of these modes may be practicable after sowing Guano, the roller should be applied.

9. In applying it to old meadows, or meadows which may have been set for some time, it should be harrowed in and then rolled.

10. If convenient, plaster may be very advantageously used with it in the proportion of 1 bushel of plaster to 100 lbs. of Guano.

11. In applying it to grass lands and meadows, the month of April would be the most suitable period, as a great object is to dissolve it in order that its virtues may promptly come in contact with the roots of the plants. It may, however, be used at any *wet* season.

12. Any compost made of Guano, should remain a few days before being used.

13. Where liquid applications of Guano, may be desirable, as on Tobacco beds, or in gardens, 1 lb. of Guano dissolved in 4 gallons of water, will comprise a most enriching manure. The sediment remaining, if any, may very advantageously be used with an equal quantity of water as at first used.

14. Where plaster cannot be obtained to incorporate with the Guano, a most excellent substitute may be found in pulverized charcoal, to be used in the same proportion as plaster.

BURNETT'S ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION.—The plan patented by Sir William Burnett for preservation of timber, canvass, cordage, &c., from dry rot, mildew, moth, and the destructive effects of damp, or the combined action on air and water, is by a colourless metallic salt, which is prepared for use by solution in water, in the proportion of one pound of the substance to ten gallons of water; which quantity is sufficient to prepare and preserve half a load of timber. By a hydraulic injecting apparatus employed in her majesty's dockyard at Portsmouth (which is capable of saturating twenty loads of timber at a time,) the gravity of the wood is increased 64 per cent., although afterwards lessened by drying; by a stronger solution than the above, wood, canvass, cordage, &c. are rendered incombustible, and all the men-of-war are in future, to have their magazines fitted with wood and felt, especially prepared for this purpose. The solution colourless itself does not affect the color of the material to which it is applied. From a prospectus issued by the patentee we learn that numerous experiments have been tried, extending over a period of nine years, to ascertain with certainty the effect of the process on various substances. Specimens of English oak, English elm, and the Dantzic fir, one of each prepared with the solution, and one of each unprepared were placed in the fungus pit at Woodwich, on the 25th of August, 1836, and taken out on the 15th of July 1841, when the prepared specimens were found to be perfectly sound, while the unprepared English oak had a spot of fungus on one end, the English elm was destroyed, and the Dantzic fir had fungus outside and was decayed at heart. A quantity of Burnetised deals, with other pieces of the same wood unprepared, were put down in the damp cellar of a house in Catham dockyard, where the floors had been repeatedly destroyed by the dry rot, and where large fungi were growing in 1836, and in 1842 all the unprepared wood had become completely rotten, while the Burnetised portion was perfectly sound. Six pieces of canvass, and three of woollen cloth prepared, and like sample unprepared, were placed in a hole four feet in a damp situation, and exposed to the sun, where they remained six months; they were then taken up, washed in plain water and dried, then placed in a deal box, and deposited in a damp sink, but not in contact with water; they were left in this situation nine weeks, and where examined, the prepared articles were perfect as ever, and the unprepared perfectly rotten. These are a few of the experiments, and which are sufficient to show the nature of the process, and the powerful effects of the solution, which is now universally adopted in her majesty's dockyards, and is coming into very general use.

USEFULNESS OF MOLES.—Our correspondent, says one of our exchange papers, whose communication on the utility of moles in destroying the wire-worm and other grubs which feed on the plants of the young corn, has furnished the following additional information on the subject:

"I had," he says, "a small field of rye-grass and clover, one end of which, early in spring, was like a honeycomb from workings of moles. A farmer would have destroyed the workers, I, on the contrary, protected them, and not one was destroyed; but I took care to level the mould which they threw up almost every day; and now to the practical result. I lately cut my crop, which was a very good one generally; but at the end, where the moles worked, the crop was better than in any other part; and now not a mole can be discovered in the field. They did the work designed to them by a wise Providence—ate up all the grubs which would have destroyed my young plants, and then took their departure to some neighbor's field, where doubtless they will be trapped. Another remark as regards birds: for example, as to the titmouse; the vulgar think they destroy the buds, and thus injure or ruin the crop. Now I never suffer one of that kind of birds to be killed, but rejoice to see them, and protect them; and I would rather see a superabundance of sparrows than none at all, even by way of profit; and the consequence is, that I have very frequently had a crop of fruit when my neighbors had none. Again, as you pass cottage gardens, you very frequently see the leaves eaten off the cabbages, gooseberry and currant bushes growing near the doors by caterpillars; while cabbages in the fields and fruit-trees at a distance from houses are flourishing and left untouched. Hence again the same cause is in operation; the small birds, which would have destroyed the insects, but perform their natural operations at a distance from them."

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee of this enterprising Society have postponed the *Exhibition and Fair* until next spring. Under all the circumstances of the times, we think this determination a wise one, as in the present state of excitement of the country, growing out of the approaching presidential contest, farmers really have not time to devote to the preparation of stock and to select their products with sufficient care—neither have manufacturers and implement makers—but as for the ladies, though warmly interested in the result, and partaking as warmly in the contest as the gentlemen, we would venture a big pipkin that, had the Fair gone on, their department would have been well and splendidly supplied, for woman never fails in achieving whatever her heart tells her is worthy of the exertion of her energies.

A NEW REMEDY TO PREVENT THE DESTRUCTION OF TOBACCO PLANTS BY THE FLY, AND MELON VINES BY THE BUG.

The October number of the "Southern Planter" contains a communication from *N. A. Venable*, Esquire, detailing certain experiments which he had successfully made, of remedies to prevent the destruction of his tobacco and melons by the Fly and Bug, the substance of which we shall abstract for the benefit of our readers.

He had this spring three plant patches on which he experimented, and designated Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Nos. 1 & 2 were standing patches, on different branches, both of which had been burned and underlaid every year for several years. They are in open fields and surrounded by crops—the soil the same. No. 1 was burned and sowed about Christmas—No. 2 on the 16th of February. About half of each was underlaid at the time of burning and sowing. No. 3 was a high land patch, also in the field surrounded by crops, and in plants for the first time last year, and was re-burned and sowed on the 19th of February last, but not underlaid. When the plants got about square, the flies made their appearance, and the weather being dry, they in a few days made sad havoc among them. He had a bushel or two of dry ashes put into a large tub and added train oil enough (say one gallon of oil to a bushel of ashes) to dampen and flavor the ashes completely; this was well stirred and mixed with the hand and sowed broadcast over Nos. 2 and 3. The fly disappeared from them, but went on and destroyed No. 1 almost totally. Mr. Venable tried the same experiment the year previously with the same result; but thinks it may, however, be mere coincidence, and adds, that the fly may have been in both cases about to leave the patches at the time he applied the remedy. He, however, feels encouraged to try the remedy again, and all he desires at present is, to call the attention of planters to the subject and ask them to try the experiment for themselves, and report the result, and adds, that it is cheap, and requires no labor or skill in its application, and if it should prove on farther trial to be successful, it will be of incalculable value. He advises, that, if the fly does not leave on one application of the remedy, to repeat it two or three times, though he has not found it necessary.

The doubt so delicately expressed by Mr. Venable, as to the efficacy of his remedy, does not in the least shake our confidence in it, as two successive trials, under the peculiar circumstances with which they were successfully made, would seem to prove to our mind, that there were something more than mere "coincidence" in his success;

nor are we sure that "the fly may have been in both cases about to leave the patches." Why, should they quit Nos. 2 and 3 after having made such "sad havoc" before completing their work of destruction, and stick so tenaciously to No. 1 until the plants were "totally destroyed"? Simply, because train oil and ashes was a dish that did not suit their appetites, the effluvium of the one, and the grit and salt of the other, being but ill calculated either to encourage appetite or assist digestion.

We have never raised Tobacco plants, and, therefore, cannot speak from any experience of our own, as to the efficacy of Mr. Venable's remedy upon them, and can only judge of it by the analogy of results produced on other vegetable plants, with a remedy almost identical, and so judging, we are disposed to think most favorably of it.

After reading Mr. Venable's communication, we referred to our farm book, where we found the following Memoranda:

1837, July 20. Turned up 2 acres in the Millet Field for Turnips—manured with 40 loads of well rotted cowdung and 200 bushels of ashes, which we had spread carefully over the ploughed ground, turning in the manure only about 3 inches deep on the 24th; harrowed the ground fine on the 26th and sowed 2lbs of Connecticut Red Top turnip seed thereon; harrowed in the seed and finished by rolling. The seed had been soaked for 12 hours before sowing in hot water in which a quarter of a pound of saltpetre had been dissolved. The plants came up well, but was destroyed in a few days entirely.

August 5. Put 2lbs. Red Top turnip seed to soak in Fish Oil, which, after remaining 24 hours, was drained and mixed with a sufficient quantity of soot to make the seeds separate in sowing.

August 6. Harrowed the turnip patch and sowed the turnip seed thereon, finished by harrowing the seed in lightly, and rolling the ground so as to produce a smooth surface and bring the seed in contact with the earth, so as to produce early germination.

Aug. 12. Turnip plants have come up but are beset again with the fly.

Aug. 13. Sowed 2 bushels of plaster mixed with 1½ gallon of train oil over the Turnip plants, early in the morning while the dew was on them.

Aug. 14. No flies in my turnip patch.

Aug. 15. do. do.—Now I think the plants safe.—[And we will here add, that that opinion was realized, for from the very first application of the mixture the fly did not return, and the turnips turned out an excellent crop.]

1838, June 10. My pumpkin vines most sorely attacked by their old enemy the bug."

"June 11. Sowed plaster moistened with ashes over the vines, taking care to cover the surface of the hills with the mixture."

"June 12. Repeated the mixture of ashes and oil on the pumpkin vines, the rain of last night having washed off that which I put on yesterday."

[The bug disappeared and did not trouble them again until late in the season, after the pumpkins were so nearly matured as to be beyond serious injury.]

"1838, June 15. My patch of Mangel Wurtzel being attacked with the fly, passed through the rows mop in hand scattering train oil, in which soot had been infused the over night, freely over the plants."

"1838, June 16. Sowed a mixture of soot, ashes and train oil freely over my mangel wurtzel—say half a bushel of ashes, a peck of soot and 3 pints of oil, to the quarter acre."

"1838, June 17. Examined plants and find the fly has disappeared.

"June 19. Examined the mangel wurtzel patch and find the fly has not returned as yet, and trust he may not."

"June 20. Examined my mangel wurtzel patch again;

the fly has not returned, and the plants begin to recover from the effects of their subtle enemy."

"June 1. The examination of the mangel wurtzel to day not only convinces me that the mixture I applied is a remedy, but that it has served to make the plants grow with a rapid stride."

These experiments of ours though not precisely the same as those of Mr. Venable upon his Tobacco plants, involve the same principle, and were equally successful, and therefore serve to strengthen our belief, that his remedy will be found preventative of the ravages of the Tobacco fly, for, as insects of the kind are somewhat of epicures, and not like the Russians given to train oil, we suspect that it will prove, upon trial, to make them turn with disgust from any plants whereon it may be strewn.

MR. SKINNER'S AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—We have been looking impatiently for the publication of the address of this veteran Pioneer in the cause of American Agriculture, delivered lately at Wilmington by request of the Delaware Agricultural Society. At the instance of the Society, we understand a copy was placed at their disposal to be published in pamphlet form along with their proceedings.

The Editor of the New Genessee Farmer who was present on the occasion thus speaks of the address in the last number of that paper.

The Address, by Mr. Skinner, was delivered in the dining hall, immediately after the removal of the cloth. It was a masterly production, and we shall look for its publication with no little interest. Besides much of a scientific and practical character, it embraced a powerful appeal in favor of a higher order of education for farmers, and for the general elevation of the profession of agriculture. We shall endeavor to give our readers a portion of it, at least, when received.

From the New England Farmer.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE REFUSE APPLES?

We are not obliged to look back many years for the time when the question we propose would have been entirely unnecessary. It was only to gather the apples into heaps and suffer them to remain until they were partly decomposed, when they were shoveled into the cart, with a seasoning of grass, leaves, and other et ceteras, and transported to the mill, where they were converted into cider, which, after being put into casks, (that, notwithstanding their annual fumigation with brimstone, usually gave the liquor a peculiar musty flavor,) was conveyed to the farmer's cellar, and used for a family beverage. From 20 to 40 barrels per annum was considered a fair quantity for one household, and to "treat" visitors. One gentleman says 100 barrels was considered by him a small stock. Who could do without cider for themselves, their children and friends? It was fashionable with some (we do not say it is applicable to all,) to take a heavy "swig" when first out of bed, to "cut the cobwebs"—again at breakfast, a number of times during the forenoon, at dinner, and so on the rest of the day, ending with a mug for a "night cap," just before retiring—and we have heard of those who placed it beside their bed, that they might have it handy in case they should thirst during the night! These were thirsty times indeed, and all the apples, good, bad and indifferent, found a ready market: there was no difficulty in their disposition; even the good winter apples were in jeopardy, and often found their way to the cider mill, and the good woman was sometimes obliged to look out sharp to save enough for winter use. But a great and happy change has taken place in this respect, and apples are no longer valuable for cider. Old decaying trees, which did not bear good fruit, have been cut down, and consigned to the fire; sound trees have been grafted over, and young orchards of choice fruit set out, and good apples are in great demand. The present year has been one of remarkable fruitfulness with the apple tree, and after selecting the fair and marketable fruit, there remains much that will not pay the transportation to market, and the question is, what shall be done with it? The slovenly farmer will let it decay under the tree, while the thrifty farmer saves all, and feeds to his cattle

and hogs. There are those who are prejudiced against feeding apples to cattle, and will cite instances where they have been injured by eating them in large quantities. The same may be said of corn and potatoes. A creature may be very much injured by eating to excess either apples, potatoes or grain; but when properly fed out, apples have been found beneficial to cattle and swine, and worth as much for this purpose as to manufacture into cider at \$1 per barrel. There is more nutriment in sweet than in sour apples, and it is asserted by those who have made the experiment, that a bushel of sweet apples are equal in value to a bushel of potatoes, in feeding stock. Sour apples if given to horses raw, are said to injure their teeth; but when cooked, the evil is remedied, and they are found highly beneficial. As we are receiving accounts from every quarter relative to the fatal disease in the potato, which seems to be wide-spread in the land, and threatens universal destruction to future crops, it becomes us to be very economical in saving every thing that may prove a substitute. The refuse apples will bear but a small proportion to the loss by the failure of the potato—but every little helps—and all the apples should be carefully saved and fed to the stock.

A writer in the Albany Cultivator, a few years since, in describing his experiment in feeding apples to stock, says, "I commenced feeding my cows with apples, giving 1 peck apiece the first night, and then again the first morning and evening. On the third day I increased the quantity to one-half a bushel morning and evening. By this time there was an increase of milk full one-third. The fourth and fifth days I gave them three pecks morning and night, but there was not a corresponding increase of milk. I then gave them one bushel each. They ate them the first, second and third time; but there was a decrease of milk. I then went back to one half bushel, and an increase of milk followed. This satisfied me that a bushel twice a day was too much, and produced injurious effects. I regret that I did not follow up the experiment with one cow, and note the result. I fed over two hundred bushels that fall, and was much pleased with my first experiment. While I was paying strict attention as to the effect upon the quantity of the milk, I was not unmindful to note the quantity of cream and butter, and found that it fully corresponded with the increased quantity of milk, and that the butter was of superior quality. The apples were about three-fourths sour, and one-fourth sweet, ripe, grafted fruit, and eight years' experience have fully satisfied me that apples are perfectly harmless—that they will not kill cows, nor dry their milk any more than potatoes, pumpkins, or grain; but when eaten to excess, have an injurious effect—dry up their milk, and I have no doubt have often killed cows. Let them get used to them gradually, and there is no danger. It is the eating to excess that does the mischief." In feeding apples to hogs, he remarks: "my hogs were turned into my orchard and helped themselves to as many as they would, which, with the slops of the house, constituted all their food, and when killed and dressed, they averaged a little over 300 pounds apiece, at the age of 17 months, and the pork was of superior quality." The same writer is well satisfied that apples are more profitable to feed cattle and swine, than to manufacture into cider at \$1 per barrel.

Instead of feeding apples to hogs in a raw state, it would no doubt be found that they would be of much more value if cooked—especially if a little meal was added—and the more the better, we suppose some of our readers would say, as did the man who boasted of fattening his swine upon saw-dust. After relating to his wondering neighbors the process, he remarked, by way of correction, that he had forgot to state one small circumstance—that was, he added meal to the sawdust, and he found the more he added, the better the hogs thrive.

EXHIBITION AT WILMINGTON DELAWARE.

From Philadelphia, in company with three or four agricultural friends, we took a trip to Wilmington, to witness the exhibition of the N. Castle Co. A. Society, on the 11th of Sept. This is a very spirited society, and embraces a number of names well known to the readers of agricultural papers, as warm friends of improvement. The weather, on this occasion, was very warm, and the country was suffering from severe drought, which materially affected the exhibition of cattle and other animals. We saw some good stock, however, among which were a number of fine Durhams from the celebrated herd of the Messrs. Canby and several others; also a very hand-

some lot of Devon Calves, and a remarkably fine Devon Cow, the property of C. P. Holcomb, Esq. By a series of careful experiments, in the summer of 1843, the milk of this cow was found to yield in twelve weeks, 174 lbs. and 12 ozs. of butter; averaging 14 lbs. 9 ozs. per week. The highest product in any one week was 19 lbs., and the lowest 12½ lbs. She was milked three times a day, and averaged twenty-three quarts of milk per day, during the twelve weeks. The quantity of butter made from February 28 to September 12—28 weeks and five days—was 316 lbs., or a little over 11 lbs. per week for the whole time! A team of seventeen yoke of fine oxen, with banners and mottoes, made an imposing display, but we were told that there would have been four times that number on the ground, if the weather had been favorable. Last year there were 75 yoke attached to one cart!

Among the implements, we found friend James Pedder, former Editor of the "Farmer's Cabinet," now associate Editor of the "Boston Cultivator," with a lot of handsome plows, from the manufactory of Messrs. Prouty and Mears of Boston. Mr. Moore, of Wilmington, also, had very fine plows.

In the town hall, one room was devoted to the exhibition of specimens of mechanical skill, the fine arts, and ladies' handiwork, and the display was highly creditable. But pass on to the main hall—the Horticultural Exhibition. This room was fitted up and arranged by the ladies of Delaware, and scores of them were there to gladden the scene with their presence; so it was no wonder that this was the place of the greatest attraction. Then such fruit—this is the land of peaches, and such peaches as were here, are rarely found elsewhere. The apples too, and pears, and grapes, and melons, the vegetables of every kind, and the flowers of every hue,—and above all the numerous bright eyes and smiling faces! Oh, it was almost a paradise.

William Webb was there with 20 pounds of his corn stalk sugar. This was manufactured last year. In quality it equals good West India sugar. It is light and dry; well chrystalized, and free from all unpleasant or peculiar flavor. Mr. Webb informed us that he still finds some difficulty in causing the syrup to granulate without its standing a long time; but when this difficulty is overcome, as he is confident it will be, there is no reason why this sugar may not be advantageously made by very many farmers in our land. (We have a sample of the sugar at our office.)

An excellent Dinner for the society, was got up at the Indian Queen Hotel, and at 3 o'clock the large room was well filled, with men prepared to enjoy the repast that awaited them for the body and the mind. A more intelligent and interesting company of warm friends of agricultural improvement, we have never had the pleasure of meeting with. Dr. Thomson, the president of the society, is a native of Virginia, and an honor to the Old Dominion. The society is much indebted to his exertions for its success, and visitors, like ourselves, will not soon forget his politeness and hospitality. John S. Skinner is here, the veteran editor of the American Farmer, the oldest agricultural paper in the union; a right noble fellow he is too—has come to participate in the festivities and deliver an address on the occasion. "May he live a thousand years." Here too is the venerable Dr. Mease, president of the Penn. Agricultural Society; also Mr. Clement the secretary. P. A. Browne, Esq. and Mr. Blythe, of Philadelphia. Friend Tatum, editor of the Cabinet is here too, and James Pedder, his predecessor. Then the names of Darlington, Holcomb, Canby, Webb, and others, are familiar as household words to the readers of agricultural papers.

The Address, by Mr. Skinner, was delivered in the dining hall, immediately after the removal of the cloth. It was a masterly production, and we shall look for its publication with no little interest. Besides much of a scientific and practical character, it embraced a powerful appeal in favor of a higher order of education for farmers, and for the general elevation of the profession of agriculture. We shall endeavor to give our readers a portion of it, at least, when received.

A Delaware Peach Orchard.—The day after the exhibition, we were invited by Dr. Thomson, with Mr. Skinner and Mr. Blythe, to take a ride to his farm and peach orchard. These are on the borders of the Delaware, three miles from Wilmington.—The scenery in this vicinity is very beautiful; the land good, and highly cultivated. Large tracts of meadow have been reclaimed from marsh-

es formerly overflowed by the tides, and now rendered very productive and valuable.—Many farms in this region are surrounded with hedges of sufficient age and strength to afford full protection. The handsomest and best of these were composed of the New-Castle Thorn; others, nearly as good, of the Washington Thorn; both American species of hawthorn, (*Crataegus*), and better adapted to our climate than the English.

The farm of Dr. Thompson consists of several hundred acres of fine land, a good portion of it reclaimed meadow. We have not room to speak of his mountains of hay, and well arranged barns, &c., but must pass to the Peach Orchard. This embraces seventy acres of trees—only a moderate quantity for this region! Part of the trees are about ten years old, and begin to show symptoms of decay; others are just in their prime, and notwithstanding all the earlier varieties had been gathered, the fruit now on them, in its richness of color, presented a beautiful spectacle to the sight, and the flavor was no less grateful to the taste. The trees are set twenty feet apart, or a little over 100 on an acre. They are planted when two years old from the seed, or one year after inoculation. The ground is cropped with corn or potatoes for the first two or three years, and afterwards it is plowed and harrowed two or three times each season, but no crop is grown among the trees: This, and most other large peach orchards in Delaware and Jersey are on, or near the borders of the river, so that the fruit can be taken on board of vessels with little or no cartage. The peaches are gathered from the trees by hand, sorted, and put into deep round baskets holding three fourths of a bushel each, in which they are transported to market, and there sold by the basket. Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and numerous other cities and towns, receive their chief supply of peaches from this region. In former years, it is said, large fortunes have been realized from the business; but of late it has been somewhat overdone, and the profits are small, unless there happens to be a failure of the crop in some parts and not in others. This year the crop was generally fair, though not large. The price of good peaches in Philadelphia, during the best of the season, was about 37½ cents per basket; or from 25 to 50 cents. In New York they were very little higher.—*New Gen. Farm.*

THE BLIGHT.—We have made the blight in pear trees a subject of inquiry for twenty-five years; have read every article on the subject we came across; and, as we travelled extensively in that time, have asked every practical farmer whom we thought likely to have any light upon the subject. We have read, and we have been answered, that the disease so destructive on the peach tree, was the blight. And this is about the amount of all the information that this reading and these inquiries have furnished.

We are inclined to the opinion that this blight is a kind of vegetable apoplexy or paralysis, caused by an over charge of fluids. You will generally see its ravages the worst of wet growing seasons, under the influence of hot scorching suns. Some of the facts which have led to this opinion are the following: All the pear trees which we have planted in a rich soil, where they have had a rapid growth, have flourished until they have approached the bearing state; about that time they were attacked with the blight, and, after lingering a few years, they have become entirely extinct, to the amount of some fifteen or twenty. About twenty-two or twenty-three years since, we brought a number of pear scions from Fairfield county, some grafted and some natural; we planted them all but two on a rich soil—white oak flat—but they have all disappeared as above. With a view to their being more certainty for fruit, by having trees at different elevations, we planted two of the lot on a high southern exposure; soil thin and hard. They have had a slow growth, but are very healthy in appearance, though they have not borne much yet. About twenty years since, we procured a lot of scions from a natural stock, of good repute, in Perry county. We put two of them in our front yard, on the brow of a hard, shelly bank or point, at an elevation of ten or twelve feet from the water-course—southern exposure. They have had a slow growth, but are now some twenty-five feet in height; have been bearing for several years, and are remarkably healthy; not the least sign of blight as yet—while those from the same maternal stock which we planted in rich soil, where they grew as much in four years as the others did in ten, have long since been entirely annihilated with that fatal disease.

Western Far. & Gard.

C. SPRINGER.

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

Fruit Department.

Grape Vines, in greenhouses and vineries, where the wood is matured, will need but little attention; as soon as the leaves drop they may be pruned and thoroughly cleaned. Guard against dampness in houses where the fruit is not yet gathered; and when it is wished to preserve the fruit to a late period, the bunches should be occasionally looked over and any defective berries removed; bags made of tissue paper, and drawn up over the bunches, is an excellent plan to protect the fruit from dust, insects, &c. Vines in the open ground should be pruned and trained as soon as the leaves drop.

Pears and Apples should now be gathered as fast as they ripen; choose a dry day for the purpose, and handle them carefully. Choice late winter pears will need considerable attention to ripen them perfectly without shrivelling, packing them in wheat bran, and placing them in a warm cellar is recommended, or they may be wrapped in papers separately, and packed in close buckets, which should be kept in a cool place, and when any are wanted for use, put such into a warm room, of the temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees, a week or ten days, and they will ripen well.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees may now be transplanted. By doing this now, much time is saved in the spring, when there is so much other work to be done; they will also start earlier in the spring than trees planted at that time, and will not be so liable to suffer when dry weather occurs; to prevent rocking by the wind they may be secured on Cap. Lovett's plan, detailed in the present volume.

Seeds of Fruit Trees should be sown this month. In all cases the ground must be made very rich, and be well pulverized to be successful. The stones of peaches and plums had better be placed in a body, and covered with a few inches of earth, and in the spring crack them and sow the kernels.

Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries continue to plant; it is absolutely necessary to set them in rich ground if good fruit is the object. Cut out all the shoots of raspberries which bore the present year. Thin out the oldest wood of currants, and shorten the new shoots. Gooseberries must be kept thin of wood, and the shoots be well cut in, to guard against mildew.

Flower Department.

Dahlias.—Wherever they have been cut down by frost, which had been the case in many places, they may be immediately taken up, and housed for the winter. Nothing is gained by leaving the roots in the ground long after the tops are destroyed.

Greenhouse Plants, now that they are in their winter quarters, should have plenty of air and be watered sparingly. Keep them clean and free from insects, and excite them little as possible at this season.

Chrysanthemums must now be brought into the parlor or greenhouse, and kept well supplied with water, and once or twice a week with a solution of guano. This will make them grow strong and give them a deep green foliage and fine flowers.

Ixias Sparaxis must now be potted in rich light soil.

Hyacinths, and other bulbous flower roots required for the parlor during winter, should now be potted or put into glasses. A sandy soil, moderately rich, suits them best; water very little until the leaves have grown an inch or two—then supply liberally. The latter part of the month, the beds and borders should be prepared for planting such kinds as are wanted to ornament the garden in the spring; when these are required they should be selected in season, that good bulbs may be secured. A few good ones are preferable to a bushel of the trash that is so frequently sold at auction, and bought because they are sold cheap.

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY COMPLAINT AMONGST CATTLE.

Some weeks back, we mentioned a new disease that had manifested itself amongst cows. The animals were suddenly attacked with delirium, which terminated in death at a very short period. We have had an opportunity of gathering some interesting particulars of this strange malady. On many occasions, cattle grazing in the fields, and which appeared well and healthy, were seized with the complaint, and died in a few hours. In one case, that of

Mr. Johnson, of Chester, seven cows had died before Mr. Barth, the veterinary surgeon, could arrive. On the second day of his attendance, eleven, without any premonitory symptom, were attacked in the morning, and seventeen more in the afternoon: all of them were prostrate in their stalls in the short space of ten minutes.

The disease, we are informed, is very prevalent in Cheshire, although not of a contagious character; and its origin may probably have been owing to the drought which deprived the grass of its succulent qualities. The disease is attended with obstinate constipation, diffused inflammation of the most acute character, which destroys the mucous coats of the stomachs and alimentary canal, to gether with an effusion of serum to the extent of from six to twelve ounces in the cranium, and in some instances in the pericardium. The system altogether appears to undergo a gradual and destructive derangement, which time accumulates, and at last ends in the inflammatory attack which carries the poor creatures off.

Mr. Barth, the veterinary surgeon we have named, appears to have been very successful in his treatment; for we believe that he cured all Mr. Johnson's stock that he had an opportunity of seeing. He had recourse to immediate and copious bleeding, which generally left the animals in a state of stupor for some hours. Probably the change of weather since the disease developed itself will mitigate its malignant character; but somehow or other, at this time, the demon of destruction appears to be stalking through the farmers' flocks and herds. First came the epidemic, which seems to have disappeared; then pleuro pneumonia, and this formidable delirium, both of which are raging thick and three-fold; and the catalogue unfortunately does not end there, for in Bakewell an epidemic, which, for the sake of distinction, is termed "the new epidemic" has appeared. Mr. Gregory, a farmer there, at one fell swoop, lost 25 head by this new enemy. When this "new" monster marches on to Derby, for the line of devastation appears to be from north to south, and joins the fatal pleuro pneumonia, we tremble for the owners of cattle. At this time, we understand that Mr. Smedley, of Culland, near Derby, has had above a dozen cases of pleuro pneumonia, of which half have proved fatal, and the remainder are fast sinking; but Mr. Smedley, with infinite foresight and prudence, had entered (before it was too late,) the Mutual Cattle Insurance Association, and his judgment has been rewarded by the immediate payment of his losses by the London Society.—*Mark Lane (London) Express*.

RUST, BLIGHT, AND MILDEW OF WHEAT.—Our philosophers have theorised, and our farmers have descanted, upon the origin and cause, and effect of blight or rust, upon the stalks of wheat.

Of the effect, it is apparent that the proper juices of the plants are absorbed by some foreign substance, which prevents the proper ripening of the grain.

Our naturalists tell us that the blight is a plant of a parasitical nature, endowed with all the functions of growth and regeneration that are necessary for any plant to have, in order to produce its kind.

If we examine with an ordinary magnifier those parasitical appearances, found so abundantly upon cedar fences, we shall find that they blossom, fructify and increase their kind in a manner similar to many other plants of a larger growth; and it is asserted that the blight when exposed to the action of a powerful microscope, exhibits all the phenomena of a living plant, but the truth of that is yet to be proven, as but few have examined minutely enough to risk their reputation on the assumption, while all admit, that, as a natural production, it must be formed according to nature's laws, and that its proper nutriment must be the juices of plants.

But be that as it may, its position as a plant or a disease will remain unknown, until it has been chemically tested; but when its nature and composition are once accurately ascertained, then, if a disease, chemistry will find a cure; if a plant, chemistry will teach man to apply a remedy that will make it seek other quarters.

Now it appears rational that as lichens, mosses, &c., do not very extensively attack trees in the vigor of their growth, they will not attack plants whose growth is sufficiently vigorous and healthy.

Hence, if we grow a stalk that shall be vigorous in all its life, and in all stages of maturity shall flourish with luxuriance; then the blight will be obliged to seek other quarters, as the wheat will be of too healthy a growth to

allow of its substance being taken up by foreign plants for their support.

In order to grow a stalk of this kind, the earth must be supplied with an abundance of the materials that wheat requires for its support, i. e., carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen and ashes. A compound of nitrogen and hydrogen forms ammonia, of oxygen and hydrogen forms water, and of oxygen and nitrogen forms atmospheric air.

Hence, in order that wheat may grow with the proper degree of luxuriance, the soil must be copiously supplied with water, ammonia, ashes and air.

The ammonia may be applied by wetting the grain and rolling them in powdered muriate of ammonia, as a quantity sufficient for maturing the plant will adhere to the grain, and the ashes can be applied to the soil; the air and water are within reach of the plant and therefore do not need attention or application.—*Weekly Intelligencer*.

VEGETABLE PHENOMENON.—Mr. James Davie, joiner, Wooler, has in his possession a curious elm-tree, which he purchased from Mathew Cully, Esq., Fowberry. After the tree was felled, he observed a circular opening around its centre, and when he had cut a foot and a half off the thick end, the middle piece, or inner tree, slid out! There was, in fact, a tree within a tree. The diameter of the outer trunk is fifteen inches. The wood of both trees is perfectly solid. The inner one, however, has no rind, save a thin dark film. The whole length of the tree is about twenty feet. Mr. Davie is far advanced in life, and has had ample experience in his business, yet never saw any thing of the kind before. The editor of the Gateshead Observer states that there is a similar tree in the Kirk-leatham Museum.—*Scotsman*.

SHELL FISH AS MANURE.—Having noticed the good effects of shell fish in gardens, applied to carrot and onion beds, it occurred to a gentleman of our acquaintance that the same species of manure would be found equally useful on a larger scale, in the case of a green crop cultivated in the open field. Accordingly, he instructed his labourers to repair to the shore, and excavate four cart-loads of live shell fish, composed chiefly of wilks, cockles, and muscels. When carried home, the deposit was thrown into a heap, and allowed to remain until it began to emit an unpleasant odour. Warning thus given, the shells were smashed and mixed with peat earth, to absorb the moisture and facilitate the application. They were then laid in the drills, after the manner of bones, at the rate of 16 bushels per acre—sown with turnips—and the better to test the utility of the experiment, turnips were planted the same day over thick layers of barnyard manure. The seed on the shells took a wonderful start, the plants showing themselves at the end of three days, notwithstanding the intense drought; while the dung operated so slowly, that eight days elapsed before the slightest tendency to greening appeared.

Thus far the shells and substance enclosed have worked perfect wonders, and bid fair to outvie crushed bones, and even guano. The carbonate of lime and animal matter in shell fish are great nourishers of vegetable life.—*Dumfries Courier*.

MENDING A TREE.—We saw at Isaac Frost's, Newton, a tolerably large apple tree that had the bark eaten all around by the mice, some years ago, and of course would have died without some extra pains to save it. Mr. Frost set about a dozen scions in the tree, one end in the green bark and wood below, and the other above the wound. They all took at both ends and grew well, excepting one which took only at the bottom and is forming a little tree by itself. The scions are now about two inches in diameter, and are touching each other. The tree is in a fine flourishing condition. This method of mending a tree is attended with some trouble, but by this simple means, which can be done in a few hours, a valuable tree may be saved, as has occasionally been the case.—*Maine Farm*.

THE TOAD.—The poor, despised and harmless reptile, is admirable in its proportions, and has an eye of such transcendent beauty, that when I find one, I place it on my hand to view it more minutely. Its skin too, so completely adapted to the subterranean places into which it goes for shelter, is well worth the attention of the philosopher. As this little animal is innocuous, I feel sorry when I see it trampled under foot by inconsiderate people, who have learned from their grandmothers that it is full of venom.—*Weaterton's Ornithology*.

GATHERING POTATOES—Irish potatoes, if it is desirable to have them in all their excellence, should never have the sun shine on them after they are dug, and should be exposed to the air and light as little as may be. Potatoes pitted or buried in holes in the field, retain their freshness and good qualities much later than those put in open bins in the cellar; and the farmer will always do well to have a few pitted for spring use. The necessity for this may in a great measure be obviated, by lining the bottom and sides of a bin with turf, and when it is filled, covering it in the same manner. Potatoes will keep perfectly sound and good for years, if placed so low in the earth as to have a temperature too low for vegetation. Experiments made in a compact soil, on the north side of buildings or walls, show that four or five feet will usually be sufficient; in a lighter or more porous soil, a greater depth is requisite. No water in any case should stand on potatoes, as it will soon destroy them. If potatoes are dug and pitted early, there should be an opening made at the apex of the heap, and filled with a wisp of straw, to keep out the rain, but at the same time to allow the heated air to pass off.

The boiling or steaming of dry food, and even of potatoes and turnips, is recommended by many as an economical practice. Professor Johnston believes the general result of the numerous experiments which have been made upon this subject in various parts of England, is in favor of this opinion in so far as regards fattening and growing stock. It seems a more doubtful practice in the case of horses which are intended for heavy and especially for fast work—though Stephens in his *Book of the Farm*, says that even for these animals, the use of steamed food is coming into use with extensive coach contractors.—*Farm. Cabinet.*

In West Chester co., N. Y., the disease in the potatoe is general. On Long Island, on heavy ground the rot is prevalent, but in light sandy soils, they have escaped. The continued wet weather is assigned as the cause by the Long Island Farmer.

FOR SALE, THAT VALUABLE FARM & MILLS,

Known as the Mansion Farm or Owings' Lower Mills, situate 11½ miles from the city, on the Reisterstown turnpike, upon which it binds for half a mile, having the Westminster branch of the Susquehanna rail road within 200 yards of the dwelling. This Farm contains about 416 acres, 80 acres of which are in wood, the greater portion of the residue in a high state of cultivation, having had near 10,000 bushels lime put on it the last few years—the growing crop of wheat, rye, oats, &c. &c. looking remarkably well, the meadow comprising about 100 acres is prime land, which has recently been reset.

The improvements consist of a large and well built brick Mansion House, 60 ft. front by 40 ft. deep, exclusive of the back and side additions. A substantial large brick Barn, having stalled stabling underneath for 25 head of cattle, wagon and carriage houses, dairies, smokehouse, blacksmith's shop, corn house, &c. &c.

A good brick GRIST MILL, with a comfortable stone Dwelling for the miller; the mill is in good order, and can grind 40 bbls. of flour per day, which quantity could be increased with a trifling expense.

An excellent SAW MILL has recently been double geared and capable of cutting 2000 feet per day; these mills have a good run of country custom, with an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, the fall of water being about 30 feet. Additional works might be erected at other sites on the premises.

This farm could conveniently be divided, having on the upper portion of it, in addition to the above improvements, a frame dwelling and log cottage, with a good barn and stabling. The whole property is in superior order and repair. The proprietor residing out of the state, is disposed to sell it for less than its value, on accommodating terms. Any person desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to the manager on the premises. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to

REYNOLDS & SMITH,
No. 40 N. Howard st.

THRASHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS.

Two of COPE'S Endless chain Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, all complete, which will be sold low if application be made immediately to

JAMES HUEY & CO.
No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

GUANO.

A fresh supply of Guano, just received and for sale by the bag containing from 150 to 220 lbs.

SAMUEL SANDS,
at the office of the American Farmer

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS,
CORN & COB CRUSHERS,
CORN SHELLING and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.

Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber,
Ap. 17. OBED HUSSEY.

NEW AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, At the old stand formerly occupied by JOHN T. DARDING, fronting on Grant & Ellicott streets, adjoining Dinsmore & Kyle, Pratt st. wharf. G. H. BRYSON & J. JOHNSON,

Having entered into a co-partnership under the name G. H. Bryson & Co., offer for sale at reduced prices, a great variety of

Davis,	Hill Side,	Grain Cradles,
S & M.	Sub Soil,	Cutting Box,
Chenoweth,	Freeborn & Hitchcock,	Corn Shellers,
Woods,	Cultivators,	Corn and Cob
Wiley,	Harrows,	Crushers, &c.
Bar Sher,	Wheat Fans,	

Ross' Patent Hay and Straw Cutter, and every variety of

FIELD AND GARDEN SEED.
Repairing done on the lowest terms. Castings by the ton or otherwise. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. aug 21 G. H. BRYSON & CO.

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society.

JOHN H. B. FULTON. Rec. Sec.

Pulverization.



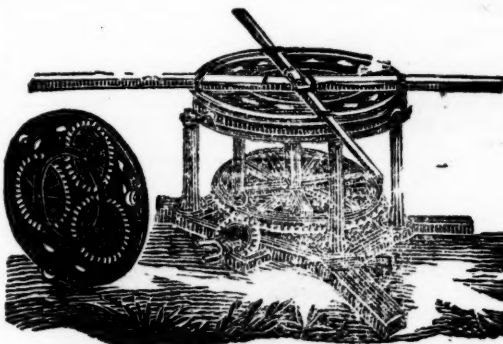
Decomposition.

A. G. MOTT,

Corner Ensor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.
"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry"
ap 17 tf



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at his establishment
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street.
P. S. CHAPPELL, or
WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.
Jan. 3.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Oct. 23.

Beef, Balt. mess,	8½a	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	13
Do. do. No. 1,	6½a7	Do. do. 2,	7a11
Do. prime,	5a	Do. do. 3,	5a7
Pork, mess	10	Do. Western	2, 6a
Do. No. 1	9½a9	Do. do.	3, 5a6
Do. prime	8	Lard, Balt. kegs,	1, 6½a7
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do.	2, none
Bacon, hams, Balb	6½a7	Do. Western,	1, a6½
Do. middlings,	5a5½	Do. do.	2, 5a5½
Do. shoulders,	4a4½	Do. do. bls	1, 6a6½
Do. asst'd, West. 4½		Cheese, casks,	6
Do. hams,	5a7	Do. boxes,	5a8½
Do. middlings,	a5	Do. extra,	12a15
Do. shoulders,	3½a4		

COTTON—		Tennessee, lb.	
Virginia,	9a10	Alabama,	11a12
Upland,	9	Florida,	10a12
Louisiana,	11½	Mississippi	
North Carolina,	10a11		

Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00

MOLASSES—		New Orleans	31a
Havana, 1st qu. gl	30a31	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
Porto Rico,	29½a30	Sugar House,	28a36
English Island,			

OAPS—		North'n, br'n & yel.	3½a4½
Baltimore white,	12a14	Ground Leaf	
brown & yell'w 4½a5½			

TOBACCO—		Yellow,	8 a10
Common	2 a 3½	Fine yellow,	12a14
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Virginia,	4 a 9
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Rappahannock,	
Fine red	6½a 8	Kentucky,	3 a
wrappery, suitable		St. Domingo,	13 a11
for segars,	8a13	Cuba,	15 a38
Yellow and red,	7a10		

PLASTER PARIS—		Ground per bbl.	1.12a
Cargo, pr ton cash	2.75a		

SUGARS—		St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	Brazil, white,	a
Do. brown	a7.50	Porto Rico,	6.70a7.50
Do. white,	6.70a7.50	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	6½a6½	Lump, lb. c.	

FLOUR—We quote		Superfine How. st., from stores,	bl \$4.25.
Do. City Mills,			4.25.
Do. Susquehanna,			4.37
Rye, first			3.50a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.62
Do. per hhd.			11.75

GRAIN—		Peas, black eye,	50a55
Wheat, white, p bu	95a106	Clover seed, store	\$5.50a
"best Pa red	90a	Timothy do	2.2a2.50
"ord. to pri. Md	88a90	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.35
Corn, white,	43a44	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
"yellow Md.	42a44	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a
Rye, Md.	a57	Brown Stuff,	15a
Oats, Md.	23a24	Shorts, bushel,	10a
Beans,	101		29a

FEATHERS—per lb.		Java, lb.	10 a12
Havana,	7 a 8	Rio,	6½a7½
P. Rico & Laguay.	6½a 8	Triage,	3½a 4½
St. Domingo,	5½a 6		

CANDLES—		Sperm,	32a33
Mould, common,	9a10	Wax,	60a65
Do. choice brands,	10½		
Dipped,	8a 9		

BEMENT'S AMERICAN HOTEL, No. 100 State Street, Albany,

Is now open for the reception of company, having undergone a thorough repair and complete renovation from the cellar to the attic. It has been newly furnished throughout, and in quality of beds, cleanliness, and airy rooms, will now compare with any other establishment in the city.

In location, this House has many advantages, being situated in the centre, and on one of the most beautiful streets in the city; within a few moments' walk of the Eastern and Western Railroad Depots and the landing of the Steamboats; about midway between the Capitol, Public Offices, and the Banks, Post Office, and the business parts of the city renders it very convenient for the man of business, as well as gentlemen of leisure.

The subscriber places much reliance on the countenance and support of the AGRICULTURISTS throughout the Union, who may visit the city, and pledges himself to spare no exertions to render their stay agreeable, should they favor him with their company.

Three Hills Farm will be carried on as usual, under my own superintendence, by a careful manager, and the breeding and rearing improved stock will be continued as heretofore.
Albany, July, 1844. C. N. BEMENT.

FOR SALE—4 full bred DURHAM BULL CALVES, from one to three months old—sired by an imported bull *Magnum Bonum*—who took the premium at the two last catt's shows. Enquire of
June 5 SAMUEL SANDS.

BERKSHIRE BOAR.

A fine Berkshire Boar, 12 months old, of pure stock, for Sale—Price \$10—He is a very fine animal.
Also some half-bred Berkshire Pigs—Apply at this office.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

The subscriber, agent for the Peruvian Company, has received per ship Orpheus, 400 tons of Peruvian Guano—and will hereafter be regularly supplied with the article by the Company, who alone have the right to export it.

Orders for any quantity, (not less than one ton) will be supplied at the following rates,—

From 1 to 5 tons,	\$3	per 100 lbs.
" 6 to 10 "	\$2.87 1/2	" "
Above 10 tons,	\$2.75	" "

A Pamphlet upon the nature, properties and results of this Guano, will be issued from the American Farmer Office, in a few days free of charge.

Applications post paid, will meet with prompt attention.
SAML. K. GEORGE,
No. 2 German st., Baltimore.
sep. 5

WHEAT FANS, PLOUGHS, &c.

The undersigned would inform the AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY, that he has on hand and for sale, various kinds of Farming Implements—among which is his very superior Wheat Fan—which, last fall, received the first certificate of excellence awarded by the Balt. Co. Agricultural Society. Also the inimitable Prouty S. S. or Boston Centre-draught, and the far-famed Wiley's Patent or New York Ploughs, right and left hand. The many advantages possessed by these ploughs, are invaluable to the agriculturist, and should be tried to be properly appreciated. Castings for the above always on hand, which being of Northern manufacture, are the most durable extant—
A. G. MOTT,
corner Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, Balt.
jy 3 4t

HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, near Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years;) Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of all sizes, and other farming implements. May 2

NEALE & LUCKETT, No. 3, Light street wharf.

Have received from a gentleman in Maryland, a supply of FLY PROOF WHEAT for Seed, which they offer for sale at \$14 per bushel. This is a very superior wheat, weighing from 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel, yielding largely upon lands of tolerably quality, safe from the ravages of the fly, and making a rich and very nice flour. It is of German origin, and a different species from the Mediterranean wheat, which it is believed does not yield good flour. Persons wishing to supply themselves with seed, are desired to call and examine the sample now on hand. A few hundred bushels more can be obtained from the same source, if early application be made. Aug 28

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured by Robt. Sinclair Jr. & Co. No. 60 Light street, viz:

Corn Mills,	price \$40	(most approved)	8 to 12
Sinclair & Co.'s Corn and Cob Crushers,	30	Subsoil Ploughs,	8 to 12
Baldwin's do.	65	Other kinds, embracing about 25 sorts, and suited to every variety of soil,	2.50 to 13
Goldsbrough's Corn Shelling & Shucking Machine,	35	Corn & Tobacco Cultivat.	5 to 6
Hand do. assorted,	15 to 17	Harrows,	6 to 16
Vegetable Cutters,	20	Grain Cradles & Scythes,	4 to 5
Threshing Machines,	40 to 60	Plough and Machine Cast-ings,	per lb. 4 to 5
Horse Powers,	75 to 100	Fanning Mills,	25 to 30
Cylindrical Straw Cutt.	28 to 45	Horse Hay Rakes,	11
Do. extra large,	75	Grindstones, on friction rollers,	13
Common Straw Cutters,	5 to 12	Lime Spreaders,	30
Botts & Green's do.	25 to 30		
Pierce's and Dolphin self-sharpening Plows, (new & Ploughs and Machinery REPAIRED on reasonable terms. Also GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS—of every sort. GARDEN AND FARMING SEEDS " " GARDEN AND FARMING BOOKS " " " "			

The agricultural community will find it their interest to examine our stock of Implements, Seeds, &c. We promise purchasers polite attention and lowest market prices. R. S. Jr. & Co.

TURNIP SEED, &c.

Just received from our Seed Gardens 1000 pounds red top and white flat TURNIP SEED, raised from picked roots, of the finest shape and quality, and the same that has given such general satisfaction the last 20 years.

500 lbs RUTA BAGA SEED, raised as above
900 " do do imported last Spring the best varieties of English and French Turnips
Price of Domestic Seed \$1 per pound
do Imported do 75cts. do

Also—CABBAGE SEEDS of finest imported; Early Sorts, Flat Dutch, Drum Head and Sugar Loaf Savoy CABBAGE, German Sprouts, yellow and other Radish Seed for late sowing, Half Long, Long Green and Cluster Cucumber Seed, Endive, Lettuce, &c. &c.
jy 24 ROBT. SINCLAIR Jr. & CO. 62 Light st.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by
SAML. SANDS,
je 19 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements,
S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore
E & W. BISHOP, Bal-air market, Baltimore. fe 28

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

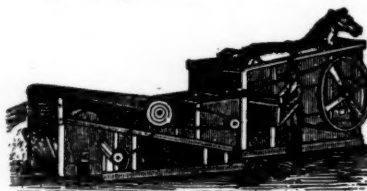
The undersigned successors to the late firm of Benlly, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c. to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. if RANDALL & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that A. G. MOTT, corner of Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bal-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them. je 19



WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT.

No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Thrashing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new SEPARATOR, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

NEW STRAW CARRIERS—These machines thrash and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS—Warranted to thrash faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

Improved HORSE POWERS, on the rail way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, possess double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention. EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.

jy 17

GUANO—Farmers, Now's your time.

The subscriber has received 80 sacks of GUANO, which he will sell at \$3 1/2 a hundred if immediately applied for.

D. B. DICKINSON,
Corner of Bond and Lombard sts. or,
LEWIS GROSS, Jr.
No. 85 Smith's wharf.

july 24

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

Also, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber.

Mr. Abner Linthcum, jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber.
no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.



MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by
ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO.
Seedsman, No. 60 Light st.

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

NEW PATENT CORN MILL—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
Prices—Corn Crusher \$30—Corn Mills \$40. ap 29

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " " "	15
" 300 " " "	18
" 400 " " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. ABBETT & CO.

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot mh 13 if in Pratt street, Baltimore.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.

fe 14 WM. MURRAY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleazy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast share, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burr-tone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Threshing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelder's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. As the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1